

WILMINGTON JOURNAL:

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FULTON & PRICE, Proprietors.

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Subscribers wishing their paper discontinued at the end of their subscription year, must pay up in full all amounts due, and then give notice in writing, which paper will be discontinued and charged for according to the above terms.

Any postage or letters containing Three Dollars and upwards, and money may be remitted through the mail, our risk. The Postmaster's certificate, such remittance shall be a sufficient receipt.

All Letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed postpaid to the Proprietors.

CIRCULATION OF THE JOURNAL 1200

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Post Office, Wilmington.

NORTHERN MAIL, by Rail Road, due daily at 1 P.M., and closes at 10 every night.

SOUTHERN MAIL, from Charleston, is due daily at 3 P.M., and closes at 11 A.M. every day.

FAIRFIELD MAIL, by Rail Road, is due on Mondays and Fridays, and closes at 9 A.M., and closes on same days at 10 at night.

FAVETTSVILLE MAIL, by Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Westbrook, and Robeson, is due on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A.M., and closes on same days at 10 P.M.

SMITHVILLE MAIL, by Steamer, is due daily at 8 A.M., and closes at 9 P.M. every day.

TAYLOR'S BRIDGE, LONG CREEK, MOORE'S CREEK, BLACK RIVER CHAPEL, and HARREL'S STORE MAIL, in Black River, are due daily at 10 A.M., and closes same night at 10.

OWNSLOW MAIL, via Tepell Sound, Stump Sound, New's Ferry, Jacksonville to Richlands, and returns via Bamberg, S.C., is due every Monday at 4 P.M., and on every Thursday night at 10 P.M.

W. S. ASHE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
(OFFICE OPPOSITE COURT-HOUSE.)
Wilmington, N. C.

Adopts this method of informing his friends that he has determined to return to the practice of the Law, and will be grateful for any business that may be confided to his hands. He will at present attend the Courts of New Hanover, Duplin, and Wayne.

April 2, 1849.—[21-1]

JOHN L. HOLMES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will practice in the Counties of New Hanover Sampson, Duplin and Brunswick.

July 13, 1849.—[44-1]

EDWARD CANTWELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
(OFFICE IN NIXON'S BASEMENT.)
WILMINGTON, N. C.

will be grateful for any business entrusted to him

Jan 26, 1849.—[20-1]

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
DAVIS'S WHARF,
South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.WM. H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGIST,
AND DEALER IN
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass,
Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent
Medicines, &c., &c.

On Front street, between Market and Dock, two doors North of Messrs. Hart & Polley's, Wilmington, N. C.

October 8, 1847.—[4]

W. L. SMITH,
(LATE OF THE FIRM OF SANDFORD & SMITH.)
AUCTIONEERCOMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

STORE on North Water Street, Parsley's block.

September 29, 1848

JOHN T. RUSS,
INSPECTOR OF
TIMBER AND LUMBER,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

October 13, 1848.—[5-5]

G. & W. A. GWYER,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
CABINET FURNITURE,
IN ALL ITS VARIETIES.Bedsteads, Cots, Mattresses, Looking
Glasses, &c., &c.

Front street, near Market, Wilmington, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS.

T. F. ROBESON,
INSPECTOR OF
TIMBER and LUMBER,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Dec 22, 1848.—[15-15]

SCOTT, KEEN & CO.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS

IN

SUPERIOR READY MADE CLOTHING,

Market-Street, Wilmington, N. C.

Jan. 19, 1849.—[19-1]

JOHN W. WALKER, Jr.

Auctioneer and Commission

MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

March 16, 1848.—[27-1]

CASHWELL & BLOSSOME,
GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING

MERCHANTS,

Nos. 1 & 2, Dickinson's Buildings, North Water Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Liberal Cash advances made on consignments of

Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores.

April 6th, 1849.—[30-1]

W. M. A. GWYER,
General Agent, Forwarding

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will make liberal cash advances on consignments of Naval Stores and country produce generally.

All business entrusted to him, will receive his personal attention as usual.

Office on Front street, near Market.

August 17th, 1849.—[49-3]

MILES COSTIN,
GENERAL AGENT,

FOR THE SALE OF ALL KINDS OF

COUNTRY PRODUCE :

Such as Lumber, Timber, Naval Stores, Corn, Bacon, &c., &c.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

REFERENCES.

P. K. Dickinson, O. G. Parley,

E. P. Hall, Dr. Thos. H. Wright,

Gilbert Potter, Owen Fenwell,

John Dawson, A. L. Price,

Wilmington, N. C.

July 13, 1849.—[44-4]

HOTCHKISS'

Vertical Water Wheels.

W. BRANSON is Agent for the above Wheels in this place. He will take pleasure in showing the castings to any person who may desire to see them. There will be found at his office a supply of Wheels, Cranks, or Gudgeons, at all times, for sale singly or in pairs.

Dec 29, 1848.—[16-1]

T. J. SIKES.

August 3, 1849.—[47-3]

SEIDLITZ POWDERS.

Soda and Seidlitz Powders freshly prepared, always on hand, and for sale by W. H. LIPPITT

Druggist & Chemist.

REASONS FOR PURCHASE.

A desirable store to let from the 1st October,

1848, located at Strickland's Depot, on E. P. Hall's Road; Store 20 by 40 feet, replete with every convenience for conducting a country trade, it is well adapted to the requirements of a small town, and will be rented for \$100 per month.

An additional room for storing & keeping Stationery will be given for the convenience of the subscriber.

A room for a wash house, or laundry will be given for the convenience of the subscriber.

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tive rights of property. The poor man and the rich man have but the same rights at the ballot box.—
THE GRAND TOUR—AGAIN.—
"Let me see the bill of fare!"

"Get out of my sight, or I'll knock you down!"

[Bromley.]
Last night, when the drowsy horn of a long-billed mosquito was making night hideous—and sleep a lie, we received per telegraph—"having put ourselves in communication with one of the posts just before bed-time: a letter from the immortal Zachariah, rich in faith, and jealous about all works, good or bad, which he had or had not had a hand in. The letter, like everything else from the dear old Fire-eater, speaks for itself; and as it is his own composition—all except the spelling, wording, and copying—we shall give it verbatim et literatim et pomatum, as old Whistley says in the Pardonado:

IN THE EXPRESS LINE, PASSENGER CARS.

Back seat, all the way from the Jerseys.

Coming home, Sept. 9, 1849.

MY DEAR HEROIC AGE: All the nations of the earth, as well as our interior, having been troubled with an unquiet spirit, causing unpleasant sensations and making all hands "keep Boston time for the next ally."

The immortal Josephus has it, we have determined to bite off the end of our tour and come home.

In the first place, dear Age, our cabinet,

which we thought something of before we knew them, are as ignorant of geography as old Watson was when he expected to have a fine view of Ireland on his passage from Rhode Island to New Haven. We marked out the route for take from Washington to Eastern Massachusetts, & came mighty near pitching into Niagara Falls in the night, by way of variety. After three weeks' travelling, we found we were farther off from Eastern Massachusetts by one hundred miles than when we started, besides having the unfortunate disease allowed in our speech at Baltimore, which doctors call "cholera morbus azotica Asiatica," for short. We intended to visit the coal interest in Pennsylvania, but we were so surprised with pig iron, pig tail, & pigeon's milk—which is only old rye and molasses after all their stirring—it is this, don't we have a golden moment in the midst of the "HEROIC AGE?"

Two separate schools, one for males and the other for females, to be located on different ends of the old Academy lots, under the tuition of five teachers three of whom to be males, and two females; these latter schools to be regarded as the high schools of the system. The principal of the high schools to have the management and control of all the schools, the primary as well as the high schools.

The whole system to be supervised by seventeen trustees or visitors, to be designated the Board of Education for the town of Wilmington, ten of whom to be elected by the citizens of the town every four years, at the time and place, when the Commissioners of the town, are elected, and the seven Commissioners of the town, by virtue of their office as Commissioners, to constitute the remaining seven trustees. The salaries to be paid to the teachers shall be such as will secure the services of those who may be altogether competent.

The portion of tuition in the primary schools to be \$2 per quarter, and in the high schools \$5 per quarter; the tuition of children of non-residents, at the primary schools shall be fixed at \$1, and the tuition of the high schools have been in operation twelve months, or more, those children of citizens of the town who shall not have passed through the primary schools, and also, the children of non-residents shall pay \$5 per quarter, for tuition in the high schools.

The portion of the annual income of the Literary Fund of the State, payable or applicable to the school districts, embracing the town of Wilmington to be paid to the Treasurer of the Trustees of the schools so to be established.

The County Court to be divested of the power to levy any school tax within the limits of Wilmington, and the Commissioners of the town shall be authorized and directed annually to levy such a tax as shall be sufficient to meet any deficiency in the amount required by the Trustees for the support of aid schools, after the proceeds derived from the tuition of scholars, and the amount received from the Literary Fund has been so applied, provided, however, that said tax so to be levied by the Commissioners of the town, shall not exceed 1 per cent on the real estate and 25 cents on the poll.

JOHN MCRAE,
THOS. W. BROWN,
O. G. PARSLY,
WM. A. WRIGHT,
MILES COSTIN,

Sept. 10th, 1849.

The citizens of Wilmington are requested to meet at Masonic Hall, on Wednesday the 19th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., to consider of the subject referred to in the foregoing report.

COMMITTEE.

OUR MINISTER TO BERLIN.—A Berlin letter, of Aug. 21, to the New York Commercial, says:

"Mr. Hannegan was taken sick at Brussels, last week, on his way to Paris. The attack was at first violent, but a letter received here on Sunday from a gentleman in his company, says that Mr. Hannegan was so much better as to hope to resume his journey in a few days."

Minister to Rome.—It is stated, on the authority of letters from the Mediterranean, that at the 3d ultimo the frigate Constitution cast anchor off Gaeta, and the new Charge from the United States went ashore. Soon afterwards he was presented to the Pope and the King of Naples.—*Baltimore Sun.*

The Tariff of 1846 and the Iron Trade.—The Louisville Journal (Whig) says, that at one of the large Iron establishments on the Cumberland river near Hanging Rock, Eddyville, Ky., the average annual dividends since 1845 have been 15 per cent, while in the meantime over \$260,000 has been lost by bad debts.

The Abolitionists and Mr. Clay's Servant.—We yesterday stated that the abolitionists had passed off Mr. Clay's servant Levi, but that after reaching Boston he had repeated and returned the \$300 they gave him as an inducement, and then returned to his master who kindly received him. He states that he has been followed from Saratoga by certain abolitionists, who made overtures to him to run away, and that he was finally persuaded to take this step. He further states, and we are happy to hear it, that no colored persons were concerned in the matter. It is stated that Mr. Clay has given freedom to the parents of Levi, and intends to give him on their return to Kentucky. Charles, a slave, who had long been in this capacity, was liberated some two years ago by Mr. Clay, and Levi begged that he might be placed in the same condition, it common sense and economy to the contrary. At the Falls, near Harkimer, we found little boys with their pockets full of white diamonds, for sale at a fip a grab. We bought a quart for the Smithsonian Institute, and, in case the people intend to drown us as the Frenchmen are about to do with their Bonaparte, we shall have the jewels all ready.

To please Pennsylvania, however, we intend to have the rim of the crown of iron, and the crucifix on the top of the globe of stone coal.

The cap part, of course, will be made of cotton taffeta, and all around the rim we mean to have little ornamentals representing eagles, palmettes, Indian corn, tobacco, codfish, pomegranates, and wild horses. By Jericho, when we are King, there shall be no Hengarites among us; and as for PI Ninos and PASSKATAMONITES, we will imprison them under the habens corpus acts, and punish them by the second section.

His duties were principally to attend to the personal wants of his master, such as to prepare his room at night, boil him water in the morning, drive his carriage in his daily rides, &c., all of which were very light, and nothing in comparison to the daily labor of every working man.

Corn.—The market is pretty well supplied with Corn. We notice a sale of 900 bushels from Bladen county, at 52 cents per bushel.

Candles.—Spar Candles scarce.

FLOUR.—The stock of Flour has again been light, without, however, affecting the price.

Hay.—260 bales sold at 65 cents per bale.

Lard.—In very scarce, and sells readily at quotations, in quantities to suit.

Molasses.—None.

Navy Stores.—We regret that an important error crept into our report of this market in last Friday's edition. We repeat that part of our remarks in a corrected form, as follows:

"Extra quality flour at \$8 45 per cwt. at 83 25. Sales have been made to-day at quotations, at which rates the market stood."

The market maintained our last week's quotations up to Friday evening; since then it has been rather flat, and slow sales of 899

barrels of Turpentine have been made at a decline of 10 & 15 cents per barrel, closing to-day at \$2 50 for yellow and \$2 25 for virgin dip. One or two small lots of hard Turpentine were sold at \$2 25 per barrel, in the early part of the week. The sales of the week, total up about 1150 barrels, viz.: \$27 at \$2 45 for yellow, and \$2 25 for virgin dip, \$2 15 for virgin, and \$2 20 for yellow. Purchases do not seem disposed to operate to much extent under the present state of the market, and it is probable little or nothing will be done until the news of the Europe shall have been received. It is understood that Spruce Turpentine has declined in the Northern markets; this, we presume, has caused the decline in the raw material at this place. Sales of several hundred barrels Spruce at 28 cents per gallon, being 5 cents lower than reported last week. Common Rosin is in demand—the market having been principally cleared; last sales at 77 1/2 ct. Last sale of White Rosin, \$1 25 per 100 lbs. Tar—has of late only two transactions in this article—one at \$1 50 per barrel, and one at \$1 40, closing at the latter price.

Tell Mudd not to put any more paint on to the White House, as the painter's coil about this time would be dreadful, and ask him not to build one of those infernal long fences before the front door, for sometimes we may want to go out, and we can't jump as we used to do in the good old days of the earlier Presidents. He may cross the river with them or go to Rockville, if he pleases, but the fence will, but fences in a turnpike interfere with good roads a little, the —

Yours, ZACHARY WASHINGTON.

As Eastern Massachusetts has not been visited on this grand tour, and as the coal interest has been entirely overlooked, we presume the cabinet will start off next week to take up the route that have been left down and send the broaches unavoidably made by the neglect of the kitchen cabinet who antedated the General from point to point.

The Second Workhouse is found out that the cabinet do not suit the people, and that they do not suit him. We get along when they get well off on their way to Websterville, he will send his sentinel after them with a firman and bowstring, and bring back their heads. If this is done, won't we have a golden moment in the midst of the "HEROIC AGE?"

Serpents in a Pile in South America.—In the savannahs of Iacuabo, in Guina, I saw the most wonderful, most terrible spectacle that can be seen; and although it is not uncommon to the inhabitants, no traveller has ever mentioned it. We were ten men on horseback, two of whom took the lead, in order to sound the passage, whilst I preferred to skirt the great forest. One of the blacks who formed the vanguard, returned at full gallop, and called to me—"Here, sir, come and see the serpents in a pile." He pointed out to me something elevated in the middle of the savannah or swamp, which looked like a bunch of grass. This is certainly one of the assemblies of serpents, which heap themselves on each other in a violent tempest; I have heard of such, but have never seen any; let us proceed cautiously and not go too near." We were within twenty paces of it, the terror of our horses prevented our nearer approach, to which none of us were inclined. On a sudden, the pyramidal mass became agitated; horrible hissing issued from it; thousands of serpents rolled spirally on each other, shot forth, and their circle their hideous heads, presented their fangs to the eye. The terror, when they got near, was immense, and I could not stand it. The snakes were of various sizes, some very small, others quite large, and all of them were in a violent state of rage, and, speaking up, said, "Why, sir, you leave all the white?" Now Mrs. Lockwood to afford to provide for this assembly at that rate?" "Vy," replied the quiet barbershop, "you won't have me eat for and scared. Some small lots have been taken at \$1 17, cash and 6 mos.; and Pitch at \$1 37 per bushel.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 11.—Flour—Holders were firm to-day, and refused cash offers of \$5 for Howard street. We report sales of 300 bushels straight brand at \$5 02, and 100 bushels extra at \$5 13. In City Mills we hear of no transactions worthy of note.—Sun.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 12.—Cotton—The sales yesterday reached some 420 bales at prices ranging from 8 to 10¢. Former prices sustained.—Courier.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—Naval Stores—Old dip \$2 85; virgin \$2 50; Tar \$1 25; Corn \$2 10; \$2 15; Bacon 7 1/2 cts; Lard 8 3/4 cts.

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SPRINGS—Northern Rum has advanced to \$1 50 per gallon.

SALT—None received—stock in store only

SOFT—None received—stock in store only

FRIGHTS—Coastwise remain without change

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WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Monday, September 10, 1849.

AGENTS.

The following gentlemen are authorized agents for our Journal. Our patrons in their respective neighborhoods will confer a favor on us by paying their bills to these agents, or remit to us, per mail, at their earliest convenience.

JAMES N. REDMOND, Tarborong, N. C.

JOSEPH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.

DR. J. B. SHAW, Harrel's Store, New Hanover co.

JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.

DR. SHELDON, Rockingham, Orange county.

B. S. KELLY, Bunker Hill, Wayne county.

Our subscribers at Halifax, Duplin county, will find their bills in the hands of Mr. Samuel Davis, Post Master, who has consented to act as our agent at his office.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA—LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE—DOWNFALL OF HUNGARY—SUMMISSION OF THE HUNGARIANS—RISE IN COTTON, &c.—By a telegraphic dispatch to the Baltimore Sun, we have the annexed details of the news by the Niagara. It will be seen that the political news from the seat of war in Hungary is disastrous in the extreme. The people of the United States have sympathized warmly with the Hungarians in their struggle for independence, and the news of their defeat and submission will be ungrateful tidings to every lover of liberty. The commercial news is very favorable, and will probably be more so now that the war in Hungary is over. Both Cotton and Naval Stores have advanced.

France.—There is a complete pull in French politics. M. Pierre Bonaparte has been tried for his late assault upon M. Gastur, and fined 200 francs.

The first meeting of the Peace Congress took place on Wednesday, in the great hall of Cecile, in Chausse d'Autin. About 1,500 persons were present. The celebrated M. Victor Hugo in the chair. The flags of all nations adorned the hall. The stars and stripes of the United States occupied a conspicuous position, floating side by side with the tri-colors of France and the English union jack. Mr. Cobden and his party were received with applause, and the American gentlemen were saluted with enthusiastic cheers. The names of parties who gave in their adhesion to the principles of the Congress were called over, and then M. Victor Hugo made his speech amidst intense applause. It is described as an exquisite piece of composition, and replete with the most benevolent sentiments. It is understood that the French government have expressly forbidden the speakers from making any allusion to their foreign policies. The French funds continue steady.

England.—The official record shows a continued increase of mortality, arising from the general prevalence of cholera. In the London districts, embracing a population of about 2,000,000 souls, the deaths from all diseases have risen, since the last week, from 1,909 to 2,230, while the deaths from cholera have been successively 926, 823, and 1,230.

At Liverpool, on Thursday, the medical officers reported an increase of the mortality of the borough, the death for the last week being from all causes 843, against 664 the previous week. Deaths from cholera 572, against 402 in the previous week.

Manchester has suffered a trifle more than last week, but not so much as Leeds; there has been a good deal of mortality in the south of Ireland, but Scotland exhibits a very decided improvement. In Paris it has reappeared, but not yet to an alarming degree. In Holland, and especially in Amsterdam, following the course of the water, the mortality has been very severe. In other parts of Europe, the disease is abating.

The political news from Eng. and devoid of the least interest, and the same may be said of the French and other continental news. There is nothing of sufficient interest to warrant its being reported by telegraph.

War in Hungary.—Intelligence of the seat of war in Hungary is of the most disastrous kind. The Hungarians have been defeated at all points. The precise details and circumstances which lead to this unfortunate and unexpected result, cannot be fully ascertained from any accounts that are in reach, but the Hungarians have been forced to lay down their arms, and submit unconditionally to the Russian forces.

There is no reason whatever to doubt the operations of the Hungarians under Bem, just preceding the termination of the struggle. They are given in an intelligible form, and would seem from the accounts before us to have had an important influence in bringing about the submission of the Hungarians.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Times, under date of Aug. 10, says that an official report of Dr. Dosser, who is at Harmannstadt, gives the particulars of what has taken place in the south-west of Transylvania since the 4th of August, at which date Gen. Luderer was at Galfalva. After Bem's defeat on the 31st at Scherberg, he proceeded towards Medgyes, which he reached on the 3d, with a force of 8,000 men and 17 guns. Having been joined at this place by an auxiliary force from Clausenburg, consisting of 4,000 foot, 800 horse, and 12 guns, he proceeded towards Harmannstadt.

Gen. Hassford, who had been left with six battalions and 8 guns and 350 Cossacs to protect Harmannstadt, had gone to Reisseneki and Luhlenback, where he gained a victory over the Hungarian General Steinal. This having been made known to Gen. Luderer by his scouts, he foreseen that Bem would fall upon him, and Hassford, probably drive him into Wallachia, and then take possession of Harmannstadt. Nothing remained to be done, therefore, but to pursue Bem with all speed.

Before, however, Luderer could overtake him, he learned that Hassford had actually been attacked, and driven from his position; and after a murderous battle in the streets of Harmannstadt, in which he had many killed and wounded, had been obliged to retreat to Temesvar.

On the 6th, Gen. Luderer's army stood before Harmannstadt. Six battalions of the enemy, with 500 horse and 18 guns, occupying the neighboring heights. A considerable force had been left in the city, and the remainder of the army had gone in pursuit of Hassford. A battle ensued, which ended in the complete rout of the Magyars, who lost 1,200 prisoners and 14 guns in this battle, whilst they also had 600 killed and 500 wounded.

The Russians, including the loss sustained by Gen. Hassford on the 5th, had 360 killed and wounded. The Russian cavalry put such of the fugitives as attempted to resist, to the sword.

These battles produced the most dispiriting effect among the Hungarians. Many of them threw away their arms and sought refuge in the woods, whilst others went over to the victors.

The Vienna accounts, by way of Warsaw, dated August 16, state that the Hungarian Diet, having surrendered its power to Gorjey, dissolved itself.

Richmond products.—The New York Daily Goods Reporter has the following:

Blankets.—We have been shown an article of domestic blankets, manufactured by the Virginia Woolen Co., at Richmond, which will compete in quality with the finest imported of the same styles. This company manufacture from 2 to 3,000 per week, and their imitation on the blankets made by the celebrated firm Yoe, Granier & Co., is perfect.

The Pope blesses the Neapolitan army on their flight from the Roman territory, and follows:

I blessed you marching to the fray,
I blessed you now you're run away;
If other heroes you have not,
You'll always be a blessed lot.

Gorjey's remaining, induced a number of the Hungarians generally to sit with him on surrendering not only Gorjey's cause, but also part of the besieging army at Temeswar, numbering in all from 30,000 to 40,000 men that stood by Gorjey. The war party, headed by Kosouth, Bem, and the leading

From the Head West.

THE FAT GIRL JUMP;

OR, HOW TO DO WITH A HAMMERMUTH.—
I was just twelve years old, and the most unusual thing for a mischief that "old Kentuck" could produce. It was at that time that I was sent to a country boarding school, three miles from my birthplace, Louisville—and an agreeable school it was, for it had two departments, and they simply consisted of male and female. Our tutor and tutoress were the kindest souls in Christendom, and never indicated a heavier punishment than that of sending the guilty one to bed supperless, or depriving him or her of the privilege of the recess. Then there could be no wonder in imposing upon such good nature—but for my adventure.

It is stated that Gorjey's desperate resolution was prompted by the mutinous conduct of the Hussars.

A Vienna letter states that the number of troops which surrendered with Gorjey were about 27,000, with 60 guns. Another letter from Vienna, dated the 27th, published in the Kolner Zeitung, states that M. Kosouth intends to hold out to the last. He has published a proclamation announcing the transfer of his government from Arad to Oroszlos, where he is now protected by the Hungarian army from the Baik.

The Russian papers publish the following letter from Prince Paskiewitch to his Imperial Majesty, the Czar of Russia.

"Hungary is now at the feet of your Imperial Majesty. The government of the insurgents have transmitted their power to Gorjey, and Gorjey, the chief army Insurgent, makes an unconditional surrender to the Russian army. His example will doubtless be followed by the other Insurgent leaders."

"The corps of officers who have sent to capitulate, offered to proceed with or without Austrian commissioners to the other bodies of insurgents, to induce them to surrender. I have the fortune to inform your Imperial Majesty, that Gorjey's only condition to surrender was to be allowed to lay down his arms to your Majesty's army. I have made arrangements for the insurgents to be disarmed by Gen. Rudzic's corps, respecting the extrication of the prisoners. I am in communication with the command of the Austrian army. As for Gorjey I keep him at your Imperial Majesty's disposal. Signed, PASKEWITCH."

It is reported by some of the ardent friends of Hungary that Gorjey has proved himself a traitor, and has sold out to the golden arguments of the Russians.

Commercial Review.—In every department of trade there has been a steady increase going forward. The commercial advices generally are about the same as those brought by the Caledonia. Prices of cotton are advancing, and large sales daily effected.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts continue of a satisfactory character.

In Manchester there is a lively demand for every variety of cotton goods, and the accounts from India will, doubtless, give a further impetus to the trade.

Under the favorable influence of the weather, the harvest operations, and the increasing probability that the crops will be generally secured in good time, and that the harvest will considerably above the average for several years past, the grain trade has continued dull, and prices have a downward tendency.

The potato disease is beginning to show itself.

Metal continues to meet an improved demand, and prices are tending upwards.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show a slight accession to the stock of bullion.

Money is in greater demand, and its prices has advanced from 2½ to 3 per cent on bills of the best class, and the percent is readily obtained.

In cured provisions there has been but a very moderate business transacted, and the value of most descriptions has slightly receded.

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